

REQUEST FOR CONTINUED EXAMINATION(RCE)TRANSMITTAL
(Submitted Only via EFS-Web)

Application Number	10539399	Filing Date	2006-10-03	Docket Number (if applicable)	LRM-36144-A-US	Art Unit	3736
First Named Inventor	Henry William Lupton			Examiner Name	John Pani		

This is a Request for Continued Examination (RCE) under 37 CFR 1.114 of the above-identified application.
Request for Continued Examination (RCE) practice under 37 CFR 1.114 does not apply to any utility or plant application filed prior to June 8, 1995, or to any design application. The Instruction Sheet for this form is located at WWW.USPTO.GOV

SUBMISSION REQUIRED UNDER 37 CFR 1.114

Note: If the RCE is proper, any previously filed unentered amendments and amendments enclosed with the RCE will be entered in the order in which they were filed unless applicant instructs otherwise. If applicant does not wish to have any previously filed unentered amendment(s) entered, applicant must request non-entry of such amendment(s).

☒ Previously submitted. If a final Office action is outstanding, any amendments filed after the final Office action may be considered as a submission even if this box is not checked.

☐ Consider the arguments in the Appeal Brief or Reply Brief previously filed on _____

☒ Other Enter and consider the "Amendment and Response under 37 C.F.R. & 1.116" filed on 8/5/2010

☒ Enclosed

☐ Amendment/Reply

☐ Information Disclosure Statement (IDS)

☐ Affidavit(s)/ Declaration(s)

☒ Other Copy of "Amendment and Response" filed on 8/5/2010

MISCELLANEOUS

☐ Suspension of action on the above-identified application is requested under 37 CFR 1.103(c) for a period of months _____
(Period of suspension shall not exceed 3 months; Fee under 37 CFR 1.17(i) required)

☐ Other _____

FEES

The RCE fee under 37 CFR 1.17(e) is required by 37 CFR 1.114 when the RCE is filed.

☒ The Director is hereby authorized to charge any underpayment of fees, or credit any overpayments, to
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SIGNATURE OF APPLICANT, ATTORNEY, OR AGENT REQUIRED

☒ Patent Practitioner Signature

☐ Applicant Signature

Doc code: RCEX

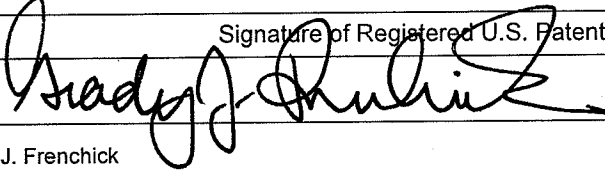
Doc description: Request for Continued Examination (RCE)

PTO/SB/30EFS (07-09)

Approved for use through 07/31/2012. OMB 0651-0031

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Signature		Date (YYYY-MM-DD)	2010-09-02
Name	Grady J. Frenchick	Registration Number	29018

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Electronic Acknowledgement Receipt

EFS ID:	8162769
Application Number:	10539399
International Application Number:	
Confirmation Number:	4662
Title of Invention:	Guide wire for use with a catheter
First Named Inventor/Applicant Name:	Henry William Lupton
Customer Number:	56080
Filer:	Grady J. Frenchick/Edward Kenrick
Filer Authorized By:	Grady J. Frenchick
Attorney Docket Number:	LRM-36144-A-US
Receipt Date:	05-AUG-2010
Filing Date:	03-OCT-2006
Time Stamp:	15:21:40
Application Type:	U.S. National Stage under 35 USC 371

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Payment Type	Deposit Account
Payment was successfully received in RAM	\$ 130
RAM confirmation Number	1533
Deposit Account	232053
Authorized User	
The Director of the USPTO is hereby authorized to charge indicated fees and credit any overpayment as follows: Charge any Additional Fees required under 37 C.F.R. 1.492 (National application filing, search, and examination fees) Charge any Additional Fees required under 37 C.F.R. Section 1.17 (Patent application and reexamination processing fees)	

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File Listing:

Document Number	Document Description	File Name	File Size(Bytes)/ Message Digest	Multi Part /.zip	Pages (if appl.)
1		LRM36144AUSresponse.pdf	448456 48afca897baf272ca1c5562c4e0baf5c84cd08	yes	9

Multipart Description/PDF files in .zip description

Document Description	Start	End
Amendment After Final	1	1
Claims	2	6
Applicant Arguments/Remarks Made in an Amendment	7	9

Warnings:

Information:

2	Fee Worksheet (PTO-875)	fee-info.pdf	30230 cc839953040a78af6907f0b493ff7aad8172f8a4	no	2
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Warnings:

Information:

Total Files Size (in bytes): 478686

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New Applications Under 35 U.S.C. 111

If a new application is being filed and the application includes the necessary components for a filing date (see 37 CFR 1.53(b)-(d) and MPEP 506), a Filing Receipt (37 CFR 1.54) will be issued in due course and the date shown on this Acknowledgement Receipt will establish the filing date of the application.

National Stage of an International Application under 35 U.S.C. 371

If a timely submission to enter the national stage of an international application is compliant with the conditions of 35 U.S.C. 371 and other applicable requirements a Form PCT/DO/EO/903 indicating acceptance of the application as a national stage submission under 35 U.S.C. 371 will be issued in addition to the Filing Receipt, in due course.

New International Application Filed with the USPTO as a Receiving Office

If a new international application is being filed and the international application includes the necessary components for an international filing date (see PCT Article 11 and MPEP 1810), a Notification of the International Application Number and of the International Filing Date (Form PCT/RO/105) will be issued in due course, subject to prescriptions concerning national security, and the date shown on this Acknowledgement Receipt will establish the international filing date of the application.

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re Application of : Henry William LUPTON
Serial No. : 10/539,399
Filing Date : October 3, 2006
For : GUIDE WIRE FOR USE WITH A CATHETER
Confirmation No. : 4662
Group Unit : 3736
Examiner : PANI, John
Customer No. : 56080

CERTIFICATION UNDER 37 CFR 1.8(a) and 1.10

I hereby certify that, on the date shown below, this correspondence is being transmitted via the Patent Electronic Filing System (EFS) addressed to the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office.

Date: 8/5, 2010



Commissioner for Patents
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

AMENDMENT AND RESPONSE UNDER 37 C.F.R. § 1.116

Dear Sirs:

This is in reply to the Office Action electronically sent on 04-08-2010 ("the Office Action"). This "Rule 116 Amendment" is being submitted with the express intention of placing all claims in condition for allowance. It is hoped that entry of the minor proposed claim amendments in conjunction with the Remarks below will convince the Examiner that all pending claims are, in fact, allowable and should be immediately passed to issue. This hope is believed to be reasonable in view of the fact that only a narrow 102(e) rejection stands between the present claims and their passage to issue.

This Amendment includes a request for a one (1)-month extension of time to reply to the Office Action and authorization to deduct payment of the associated fee (large entity) from Deposit Account 23-2053.

Claims begin on page 2.

Remarks begin on page 7.

IN THE CLAIMS

1-53. (Canceled).

54. (Previously Presented) A guide wire as claimed in claim 70 in which the major flat surfaces of the distal portion define a central major plane located midway between the major surfaces, and the minor surfaces of the distal portion define a central minor plane located midway between the minor surfaces.

55. (Previously Presented) A guide wire as claimed in claim 70 in which a reinforcing member is located on each major flat surface.

56. Canceled.

57. (Previously Presented) A guide wire as claimed in claim 54 in which the reinforcing member extends parallel to the central minor plane.

58. (Previously Presented) A guide wire as claimed in claim 54 in which the reinforcing member extends at an angle greater than zero degrees to the central minor plan.

59. (Previously Presented) A guide wire as claimed in claim 77 in which the reinforcing member defines opposite longitudinally extending sides, the opposite longitudinally extending sides of the reinforcing member terminating along the longitudinally extending edge of the reinforcing member.

60. (Previously Presented) A guide wire as claimed in claim 59 in which the opposite longitudinally extending sides of the reinforcing member are parallel to each other

61. (Previously Presented) A guide wire as claimed in claim 70 in which the reinforcing member is integrally formed with the distal portion of the guide wire.

62. (Previously Presented) A guide wire as claimed in claim 70 in which the distal portion of the guide wire extends through a sleeve, and a first securing means at the distal end thereof secures the distal portion to the sleeve, the first securing means defining a distal end of the guide wire.

63. (Previously Presented) A guide wire as claimed in claim 62 in which the first securing means is shaped to form a dome shaped distal end of the guide wire for facilitating passage of the guide wire smoothly through a vessel of the subject.

64. (Previously Presented) A guide wire as claimed in claim 62 characterized in which the guide portion is located between the reinforcing member and the first securing means.

65. (Previously Presented) A guide wire as claimed in claim 62 in which the first securing means comprises one of a solder joint, an adhesive joint, or a brazed joint.

66. (Previously Presented) A guide wire as claimed in claim 62 in which the sleeve extends in a proximal direction beyond the proximal end of the distal portion along a portion of the guide wire, and a proximal end of the sleeve is secured to the guide wire by a second securing means comprising one of an adhesive joint, a solder joint, or a brazed joint.

67. (Previously Presented) A guide wire as claimed in claim 70 in which the guide wire is substantially torsionally rigid between the distal portion and the proximal portion of the guide wire for minimizing axial twisting of the guide wire between the proximal portion thereof and the guide portion.

68. Canceled.

69. (Previously Presented) In combination a catheter and the guide wire as claimed in claim 7

70. (Currently Amended) A guide wire for use in a surgical or other procedure for accessing a remote site in a body of a human or animal subject, the guide wire defining a longitudinally extending axis, and terminating at one end in a proximal portion, and at an axially opposite end in a distal portion for accessing the remote site, the distal portion having a proximal end and a distal end, and being of rectangular transverse cross-section defining a pair of opposite major flat surfaces, joined by a pair of opposite minor surfaces, and terminating adjacent the distal end thereof in a guide portion, the guide portion being adapted to be shaped to a desired curved configuration for facilitating guiding of the guide wire into a branched vessel of the subject, and an elongated reinforcing member located on the distal portion of the guide wire for minimizing axial twisting of the distal portion between the proximal end of the distal portion and the guide

portion thereof, reinforcing member having a proximal end and a distal end, and extending along and being perpendicular to one of the flat major surfaces of the distal portion of the guide wire from the proximal end of the distal portion to a location on the distal portion axially spaced apart from the distal end of the distal portion to define with the distal end of the distal portion the guide portion.

71. (Previously Presented) A guide wire as claimed in claim 70 in which the reinforcing member extends in a generally axial direction.

72. (Previously Presented) A guide wire as claimed in claim 70 in which the major flat surfaces of the distal portion converge towards each other towards the distal end of the distal portion.

73. (Previously Presented) A guide wire as claimed in claim 54 in which the reinforcing member coincides with the central minor plane.

74. (Previously Presented) A guide wire as claimed in claim 70 in which the reinforcing member extends adjacent one of the minor surfaces.

75. (Previously Presented) A guide wire as claimed in claim 59 in which the opposite longitudinally extending sides of the reinforcing member converge towards the longitudinally extending edge of the reinforcing member for defining the longitudinally extending edge as a longitudinally extending ridge.

76. (Previously Presented) A guide wire as claimed in claim 59 in which the longitudinally extending edge of the reinforcing member converges towards the distal portion adjacent the distal end of the reinforcing member.

77. (Previously Presented) A guide wire as claimed in claim 70 in which the reinforcing member extends from the major flat surface of the distal portion of the guide wire to a longitudinally extending edge, the longitudinally extending edge extending from the proximal end of the reinforcing member to the distal end of the reinforcing member.

78. (New) A guide wire for use in a surgical or other procedure for accessing a remote site in a body of a human or animal subject, the guide wire defining a longitudinally extending axis, and terminating at one end in a proximal portion, and at an axially opposite end in a distal portion for accessing the remote site, the distal portion having a proximal end and a distal end, and being of rectangular transverse cross-section defining a pair of opposite major flat surfaces, joined by a pair of opposite minor surfaces, the minor surfaces defining a central minor plane midway between the minor surfaces, and the major flat surfaces terminating adjacent the distal end thereof in a guide portion, the guide portion being adapted to be shaped to a desired curved configuration for facilitating guiding of the guide wire into a branched vessel of the subject, and an elongated reinforcing member located on the distal portion of the guide wire for minimizing axial twisting of the distal portion between the proximal end of the distal portion and the guide portion thereof, reinforcing member having a proximal end and a distal end, and extending along, and being perpendicular to, one of the flat major surfaces of the distal portion of the guide wire and extending from the proximal end of the distal portion to a location on the distal portion axially spaced apart from the distal end of the distal portion to define with the distal end of the distal portion the guide portion.

79. (New) A guide wire as claimed in claim 78 in which the reinforcing member extends in a generally axial direction.

80. (New) A guide wire as claimed in claim 78 in which the major flat surfaces of the distal portion converge towards each other towards the distal end of the distal portion.

81. (New) A guide wire as claimed in claim 78 in which the reinforcing member extends adjacent one of the minor surfaces.

82. (New) A guide wire as claimed in claim 59 in which the opposite longitudinally extending sides of the reinforcing member converge towards the longitudinally extending edge of the reinforcing member for defining the longitudinally extending edge as a longitudinally extending ridge.

83. (New) A guide wire as claimed in claim 59 in which the longitudinally extending edge of the reinforcing member converges towards the distal portion adjacent the distal end of the reinforcing member.

84. (New) A guide wire as claimed in claim 78 in which the reinforcing member extends from the major flat surface of the distal portion of the guide wire to a longitudinally extending edge, the longitudinally extending edge extending from the proximal end of the reinforcing member to the distal end of the reinforcing member.

85. (New) A guide wire as claimed in claim 78 in which the reinforcing member defines a central plane which coincides with the central minor plane.

REMARKS

The present invention primarily relates to a guide wire having a distal portion terminating in a guide portion. A reinforcing means (e.g., an elongated dorsal fin-like structure, (FIG. 7(b) is provided on the distal portion which minimizes axial twisting of the distal portion.

Claims 1-53, 56, and 68 are canceled. Claims 54, 55, 57-67, and 69-85 are pending. Applicants have amended pending claim 70 to insert the language "and being perpendicular to" as is shown. The language emphasizes the feature of the present invention in which the distal portion reinforcing member is required to be perpendicular to the "flat major surfaces of the distal portion". Basis for this language insertion is found in the published application relating to this invention (viz., US 2007/0032744 A1) at paragraph [0059]. No new matter is introduced.

Applicants also have added new claims 78-85. Claim 78 is based upon claim 70 and more clearly defines the relationship between the major flat surfaces of the distal end of the guide wire and the "reinforcing member". Specifically, claim 78 requires the "reinforcing member" to terminate at a location which is "axially spaced apart from the distal end of the distal portion to define with the distal end of the distal portion the guide portion." As will be shown this required foreshortening and termination of the reinforcing member at a point which is "axially spaced" from the extreme distal end of the guide wire is nowhere disclosed nor suggested by the primary reference (Osawa et al.) on which all of the present claims are rejected.

Reinterpretation of U.S. 7,083,577 to Osawa et al. ("Osawa et al.").

It is noted starting at page 2 of the Office Action that the Examiner reinterpreted the Osawa et al. primary reference. As is stated at the bottom of page 2 of the Office Action "the middle stepped section of Fig. 8-A [of Osawa et al.] is now interpreted as the "reinforcing member", while the section of lower height to its left in Fig. 8-A is now interpreted as the "guide portion",.... The Examiner further notes starting at the top of page 3 of the Office Action that the "middle section clearly extends to and terminates at a point axially spaced apart from the most distal end of the distal portion...." The Examiner's further exposition of his position is greatly appreciated by the undersigned attorney.

This reinterpretation of Osawa et al. has one very serious drawback viz., it now requires the "reinforcing member" to be in the same plane as the "flat major surfaces of the distal portion

of the guide wire". In short, the primary advantage of the reinforcing member stated in proposed-to-be amended claim 70 i.e. "minimizing axial twisting of the distal portion" has been eliminated and is not permitted by the reinterpretation of Osawa et al. In short, the reinterpretation of Osawa et al. permits the Osawa et al. device, absolutely contrary to the present invention, to be bent and to flex in a direction perpendicular to the central major plane. Thus, while the Examiner's reinterpretation of Osawa et al. is certainly creative, it does not disclose either the functional advantage or the specific structure provided by the present invention.

To emphasize the above Applicants have added, in claim 70, language indicating that the "reinforcing member" is "perpendicular to one of the flat major surfaces of the distal portion of the guide wire." That inserted language emphasizes and unambiguously distinguishes claim 70 from anything disclosed or suggested by Osawa et al. whether under its first interpretation or under its reinterpretation in the Office Action.

The same amended language is used in new claim 78. As is noted above new claim 78 has other limitations which further distinguishes it from Osawa et al., as reinterpreted, and additionally requires the reinforcing member to be "foreshortened" i.e. to terminate proximal to the extreme distal end of the guide wire.

Art rejections

Claim 70 is rejected under 201(e) over Osawa et al. The discussion above shows how no anticipation of claim 70 is shown by Osawa et al.

Dependent claims 54, 55, 57-67 and 69-77 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) as being anticipated by Osawa et al. That rejection is respectfully traversed.

All the rejected claims depend directly or indirectly upon independent claim 70. As is also noted above, Osawa et al. as reinterpreted in the Office Action which requires "a pair of opposite major flat surfaces" and the "reinforcing member" to be co-planer or at least to lie in parallel planes. The requirement of the reinforcing member and the flat surfaces defining the distal portion of the guide wire to be parallel planes precludes the presence of a structure which provides reinforcement to "minimiz[e] axial twisting of the distal portion [of the guide wire]." Cf., claim 70. This is, perhaps, best illustrated at Figs. 7(b) and 8(b) in which it is shown how guide member 38 prevents axial twisting of the distal end of the guide wire. Perhaps more to the

point, Figs. 7(a) and 8(a) (which are not structures of claims 70-85) are the structural equivalents of the Examiner's reinterpretation of Osawa et al. Thus, it is submitted that claim 70 and all claims depending therefrom are not and cannot be anticipated under 35 U.S.C. 102 (e) by Osawa et al.

It follows that the various detailed rejections of the dependent claims should be withdrawn.

New claims 78-85

New claims 78-85 track much of the language of rejected claim 70 particularly including the requirement of the "reinforcing member" being perpendicular to one of the flat major surfaces of the distal portion of the guide wire...." That structure is nowhere disclosed nor suggested by Osawa et al. More to the point, Osawa et al., as reinterpreted to require the elements defining the distal portion of the guide wire and the reinforcing member to be at least co-planar, does not and cannot disclose or suggest claims 78-85.

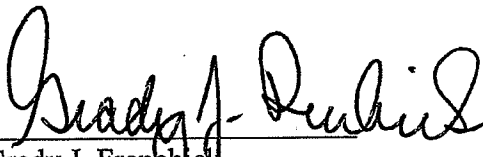
Conclusion

Based upon the above claim amendments and remarks, it is clear that Osawa et al. does not "anticipate" any of the presently pending claims. There being no other rejections, it is respectfully requested that all pending claims be passed to issue.

The Examiner is invited to telephone the undersigned attorney if a phone conference can materially advance prosecution of these claims.

Respectfully submitted,

Dated: August 4, 2010


Grady J. Frenchick
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